

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME



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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

IPF: (1987-91) \$ 15.6 million

(DOM/91/008) - Development of Primary Education

Date of approval by the AC: ^{1/}	17 June 1992
Expected duration:	Six years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Secretaria de Estado de Educacion, Bellas Artes y Culto
Proposed UNDP contribution:	\$ 280 200
Government cost sharing:	\$ 16 538 900
Total UNDP budget:	\$ 16 819 100

Project background

As a complement to Structural Adjustment Programs targeting economic reactivation and restructuring of the productive sector, the Government of the Dominican Republic has actively embarked on an educational strategy. This strategy, designed to reform the educational sector and raise its quality and coverage, also constitutes one of the primary efforts to initiate a larger Human Development Program for the country.

The Education strategy took its impetus from the Jomtien Conference where the Dominican Republic clearly committed itself to the implementation of the tenets of World Declaration on Education for All. As such, the approach chosen included a strong emphasis on primary education and multisectoral interventions in the design of the programs. It is in this context that UNDP assistance, within the framework of the current project, has been solicited.

As regards UNDP assistance it is significant to note that interventions in the education sector were largely a consequence of sectorial assessments (DOM/88/010) and development of the Ten-Year Education Plan (DOM/90/013) undertaken by UNDP. It was on the basis of these assessments and surveys that the Government negotiated: (1) the (US)\$15 million World Bank Loan that is to fund the present project, together with a (US)\$2 million government contribution; and (2) an IDB loan for (US)\$29 million targeted for the rehabilitation of physical infrastructure and the purchase of primary school educational materials. The current project is to be complemented by this IDB government executed capital assistance project.

While statistics in the education sector indicate that roughly 90 percent of children aged 7-12 years enroll for admission in grades 1 - 6, only 50 percent of those enrolled actually attend and less than 20 percent of those who begin grade 1 graduate to grade 6.

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The drop out rate is the highest in grade 2, implying that a very large proportion of the population is functionally illiterate. The gender statistics are roughly equally broken down for all age groups. Administration of the public school system is virtually non-existent with no system of national tests or supervision of the quality of either education or individual school administrative systems. Consequently, private schools present the only viable alternative in real terms.

Description of project

The long-term objective of the project is to develop primary education and its management.

The immediate objectives under educational and management development are to: (a) improve student achievement, school administration efficiency and student participation; and (b) strengthen institutional arrangements for planning, educational assessment and community support for primary education.

Project activities will include: (a) training 10 000 primary school teachers and 750 administrators and supervisors; (b) designing and implementing a regular school maintenance program for 4 000 rural and urban classrooms; and (c) developing a school nutrition program to include 80 000 and 100 000 beneficiaries in rural and marginal urban areas respectively; (d) designing and implementing a management information system for educational administration; (e) conducting studies on school management decentralization, cost-effectiveness of varying school types (summer schools, special weekend schools, and tutorial programs); (f) developing a primary school national testing system; (g) training supervisors on national test management and organization of 5 000 parent-teacher associations; and (h) reducing the student repetition rate from 17 percent in 1990 to not higher than 10 percent in 1997, as well as the student dropout rate to not higher than four percent in 1997; and (i) increasing the enrollment rate from 90 percent in 1990 to not lower than 95 percent in 1997.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 30 work-months in teacher training, 20 work-months in school supervision training, 20 work-months in school maintenance, 36 work-months in school nutrition, 12 work-months in information management, 12 work-months in education assessment, six work-months in community participation, 360 work-months in administrative personnel, and 600 work-months in national consultancies; 28 subcontracts in training for teachers, supervisors and administrators, school nutrition, school maintenance, information systems, community participation, educational assessment, studies, and project administration; training in the form of study tours for educational assessment and community participation and high level seminars and workshops on educational policy for public and private sector officials; office equipment, equipment for school maintenance, computer systems, generator, transportation equipment including 14 motor vehicles, two pick-up trucks, and 300 motorcycles; and miscellaneous costs including maintenance of equipment, sundry and reporting costs.

Financial data

	\$
Personnel	3 392 400
Subcontract	7 083 000
Training	250 000
Equipment	4 183 000
Miscellaneous	1 910 700
Total	<u>16 819 100</u>

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ENGLISH



APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO AN INTERREGIONAL PROJECT

(INT/92/901) - Promotion of TCDC through Sensitization and Information

Date of approval by the AC: ^{1/}	24 June 1992
Expected duration:	12 months
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Government implementing agency:	Governments/Institutions of Developing Countries
Proposed UNDP contribution:	\$531 000 Source of funds: SPR
Total UNDP budget:	\$531 000

Project background

The above-mentioned project reflects the continuation of promotion activities carried out earlier and in compliance with several decisions of the High Level Committee on the Review of TCDC, of the Governing Council and General Assembly Resolutions. While TCDC has been universally endorsed in international fora and continues to receive strong support in principle, its utilization as an implementation modality of programmes and projects lags far behind its potential. Analyses of this situation reveals that knowledge about the modality and its potentials and the comparative advantage it offers is inadequate.

According to the report of the Group of Government of Experts on TCDC (DP/1990/77), from the six categories of constraints to fuller utilization of the TCDC modality three related to: (a) lack of awareness of the potential of TCDC; (b) insufficient information on the application and applicability of TCDC; and (c) attitudes not conducive to the development of TCDC. Among the major recommendations of the report was the need to implement sensitization and information programmes on the TCDC modality for officials and other personnel in developing countries and in the United Nations Development System. Wide and systematic circulation of information on the technical knowledge and expertise in existing in developing countries is a second element in the effort to overcome some of the constraints identified. In preparation for launching this project a revised trainers' guide was prepared and distributed to governments and field offices. Twelve professionals with development experience from the four regions have been trained using the material. Decentralized sensitization and orientation activities will be undertaken by governments and UNDP field offices as soon as the project document is approved.

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Description of project

The project has two major components: (1) sensitization and orientation; and (2) expansion of the TCDC-INRES database and enhancement of its capabilities to provide information on the technical capabilities of institutions of developing countries.

A series of workshops on the TCDC modality will be organized in the various regions with the objective of promoting the TCDC modality as a viable means of project/programme execution by bringing out the comparative advantage of the modality, and by spelling out the administrative and logistical implications and the kind of backstopping that UNDP will provide to facilitate the utilization of the modality. To bring about cost effectiveness, the project will use the twelve resource persons from the different regions that have already been trained by SU/TCDC. Their services will be made available for sensitization of officials in both the public and private sectors in the various regions. Just at the resource persons were drawn from government departments, NGOs, training and development institutions and the private sector, the persons to be sensitized will be drawn from entities in both the public and private sectors. Approximately 300 individuals are expected to be sensitized during the first year of the project.

Expanded information activities on the TCDC modality will also be carried out in the form of multi-purpose video films and publications on TCDC. The dissemination of information on technical capacities in developing countries will be intensified by increasing the number of TCDC-INRES installations from 14 to 20. Four new installations will be set up on regional and subregional basis in Africa, Asia and Pacific and Europe and C.I.S. to supplement those already in existence. Secondly, through intensive country-by-country screening of existing capacities, the list of institutions registered with TCDC-INRES is planned to increase from 3,900 to 5,000. Thirdly, a TCDC-INRES Folio Views Infobase will be developed and installed in UNDP field offices on LANs (Local Area Networks) where these exist and as stand-alone applications where they do not exist. Lastly, promotional activity in the UN agencies will be carried out and the number of agencies housing the INRES system increased in addition to FAO and UNIDO which currently have them.

Inputs

UNDP will cover the cost of sensitization workshops, consultants, the production of video films, publication of information material and equipment for the two new outposted regional/sub-regional INRES locations and training for managers/operators of outposted INRES centers.

Financial data

	\$
Consultancies	60 000
Subcontract	306 000
Training (TCDC-INRES)	30 000
Workshops (Sensitization)	80 000
Equipment	40 000
Miscellaneous	15 000
Total	<u>531 000</u>

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO AN INTERREGIONAL PROJECT

(INT/92/902) - Promotion of TCDC through Matching of Capacities and Needs

Date of approval by the AC: ^{1/}	24 June 1992
Expected duration:	12 months
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Government implementing agency:	Governments/Institutions of Developing Countries
Proposed UNDP contribution:	\$600 000 Source of funds: SPR
Total UNDP budget:	\$600 000

Project background

The above-mentioned project reflects the continuation of promotion capacities and needs matching activities (known as TCDC programming exercises) that have been carried out under INT/83/904 - Umbrella Project for Action-Oriented TCDC and more recently under (INT/91/901) - Support of the Promotion of TCDC. At its special session in February 1992, the Governing Council approved the programming document for TCDC (DP/1992/7 Category B.4) and allocated (US) \$16 million from the Special programme Resources for its implementation during 1992-1996. The resources are to be used for TCDC promotional and catalytic purposes and in response to specific requests from the participating countries.

The programming document for TCDC provides for priority attention to be given to requests from developing countries in the following areas of concentration: (a) human resources development with focus on management and training; (b) sharing and adaptation of technology; (c) South-South trade; (d) policy formulation on important topics of common interest such as structural adjustment, debt management, poverty alleviation, urbanisation; and (e) agriculture and food security.

The document further stipulates that greater emphasis be placed during the Fifth Cycle on activities and projects that promote joint efforts that address common development problems; activities that directly focus on the transfer of specific skills and provide opportunities for launching projects through the matching of needs and capacities.

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Description of project

This project proposal is designed to further the objectives in the TCDC programming document through support to the organization of activities that provide opportunities to developing countries to identify their technical capacities and needs in particular sectors or subject areas. Following a preparatory period during which the capacities of selected developing countries are identified and analyzed and matching activities identified, negotiation meetings are held to agree on areas of co-operation and on implementation arrangements.

Four capacities and needs matching activities will be supported by the project over a one-year period - two in Africa, one each in Asia and Latin America in the following fields: Food and Agriculture (Nigeria and Argentina); and Development Planning (Uganda) and Air Transport (Pakistan).

Inputs

UNDP will provide short-term national consultants to help compendia of capacities and needs; production and distribution of reports; and travel costs and DSA for participants from participating developing countries.

Financial data

	\$
Consultancies	8 000
Mission costs	526 000
Miscellaneous	<u>66 000</u>
Total	<u>600 000</u>

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO AN INTERREGIONAL PROJECT

(INT/92/903) - Promotion of TCDC through Inter-Country Workshops

Date of approval by the AC: ^{1/}	24 June 1992
Expected duration:	12 months
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Government implementing agency:	Governments/Institutions of Developing Countries
Proposed UNDP contribution:	\$662 000 Source of funds: SPR
Total UNDP budget:	\$662 000

Project background

The above-mentioned project reflects the continuation of promotion workshops that were supported in 1991 as part of the project entitled "Support for the Promotion of TCDC" (INT/91/901). At its special session in February 1992, UNDP's Governing Council approved the programming document for TCDC and allocated (US) \$15 million from the Special Programme Resources for its implementation during 1992-1996. The resources are to be used for TCDC promotional and catalytic purposes and in response to specific requests from the participating countries.

The programming document for TCDC provides for priority attention to be given to requests from developing countries in the following areas of concentration: (a) human resources development with focus on management and training; (b) sharing and adaptation of technology; (c) South-South trade; (d) policy formulation on important topics of common interest such as structural adjustment, debt management, poverty alleviation, urbanization; and (e) agriculture and food security.

The document further stipulates that during the Fifth Cycle greater attention to be paid to the facilitation of the exchange of experiences and expertise in areas of common developmental concern to developing countries. A number of workshops were organized as part of (INT/83/904) Umbrella Project for Action-Oriented TCDC and more recently, under (INT/91/901) Support for the

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promotion of TCDC. The workshops to be supported by this project have been carefully reviewed and fall in the priority areas identified in the SPR Programming document for TCDC viz food and agriculture; South-South trade, privatisation and management.

Description of project

The project will fund the organisation of a total of twelve workshops eight of which are on specific development issues of common concern to developing countries. Four are regional workshops to strengthen the functioning of national TCDC focal points. One high level consultative meeting will review the progress of the TCDC modality since the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA) of 1978. This workshop is in response to Decision 7/9 of the High Level Committee on the Review of TCDC (HLC) at its Seventh session in May 1991. The decision calls for a meeting to review the status of TCDC.

The eight workshops on development issues are being organized in response to requests from governments and in consultations with the Regional Bureaux. All the workshops will deal with the following issues: food processing technology; air transport; and aid coordination in Africa; rural energy and privatization in Asia and Pacific, South-South trade and external debt in Latin America and the Caribbean; and review of the status of TCDC by an expert group.

Inputs

UNDP will provide funds for short-term consultants to prepare background discussion papers and for the production and distribution of the reports of the workshops and travel and DSA for participants from developing countries. Host governments or institutions will bear the local costs associated with the organization of the workshops including conference facilities, local transport, secretarial and administrative costs.

Financial data

	\$
National consultants	20 000
Mission costs	12 000
Workshops	583 000
Miscellaneous	47 000
Total	<u>662 000</u>

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
BOLIVIA

IPF: (1992-96) \$ 23 148 000

(BOL/92/003) - Consolidation of the National System of Public Investment

Date of approval by the AC: ^{1/}	24 June 1992
Expected duration:	20 months
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Planning & Coordination
Government cost sharing:	\$1 995 500 Source of funds: IDB
Total UNDP budget:	\$1 995 500

Project background

Public investment in Bolivia (US\$420.5 million in 1991) represents approximately eight percent of the GNP and constitutes roughly 60 percent of all investment undertaken in the country. Of this investment 80 percent has its origins in external sources of financing. Ironically, however, public investment has in the past been plagued by three fundamental problems: (1) lack of coherence as a national program; (2) incongruence with national priorities; and (3) a poor/slow rate of investment execution. The latter was due primarily to the lack of central coordination and the absence of well formulated and viable investment projects. It is interesting to note that between 1975 and 1983 the rate of public investment actually declined from 25 percent of GNP to 6.5 percent of GNP.

In the mid 1980's the Government embarked on Structural Adjustment, stressing economic reactivation and the productive sector. In this context it became evident that the issue of public investment had to be tackled such that the available resources were not only effectively invested, but that the investments were in accordance with national objectives and complemented those of the private sector. The government public investment program was no longer to substitute and subsidize investments in the public enterprises, but was strictly to be directed to development of infrastructure and social services in support of productive sector investments. Such investments would include transport and communications, health, education, urbanization, water and sanitation.

It was at this juncture that the Government requested IDB financing and UNDP technical assistance. The assistance was requested for: (i) Assessment of the public investment situation; (ii) development of an informational data base (SISIN) including design and data collection fundamental to public investment management; and (iii) development and implementation of a Public Investment Management System (SNIP) at both the centralized and decentralized levels. The systems will enable national investment, prioritizing and

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execution on the basis of project identification, formulation, evaluation, budget programming, impact assessment and monitoring.

Description of project

The long-term objective of the project is to develop a more coherent program of public investment that is adjusted to the national priorities and policies. The immediate objective of the project is to implement the SNIP through five subsystems: Project Identification, Project prioritizing, Budget Programming, Measurement of Macroeconomic Impact, and Physical and Financial Monitoring Projects. These subsystems will have their basis in the computerized data base (SISIN) designed and set up under precursor phases (BOL/84/003 and BOL/88/009) of the project.

Project activities will include: (a) endowing the decentralized entities of the SNIP with the technical capacity for identification, formulation, evaluation, budgeting and monitoring of the individual programs of public investment; (b) conducting on-the-job training with the project consultants working at the decentralized levels and in-house seminars for decision-makers; (c) absorbing 10 percent of the staff of the project per annum as part of the regular civil service cadre of the appropriate centralized and decentralized entities; and (d) developing and integrating the Investment Information System (SISIN) with 1) the different systems that already operate in the Ministry of Planning; (2) the decentralized network already installed in the various ministries; and (3) the networks of the Regional Development Corporations, perfecting and actualizing its data base.

Inputs

UNDP will provide an international coordinator (12 work-months), a technical advisor (12 work-months), international consultants for identification and prioritizing of projects (six work-months), macroeconomic impacts and economic evaluation (nine work-months), project administration (10 work-months), information systems (three work-months), pre-investment (three work-months), ex-post evaluation of investments (three work-months), the environment (four work-months), short-term consultants (six work-months); a national coordinator for systems (18 work-months), sectorial experts (260 work-months), a finance advisor (20 work-months), national consultants for information systems (200 work-months), legal advisors (five work-months), consultants for investment programming and the environment (200 work-months); and a subcontract for the expansion and integration of the information system.

Financial data

	\$
Personnel	
Subcontract	1 428 800
Training	108 000
Equipment	50 000
Miscellaneous	125 000
Total	<u>283 700</u>
	<u>1 995 500</u>

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF VIETNAM

IPF: (1992-96) \$100 402 000

(VIE/91/004) - Feasibility Study on Vietnam's Land Management

Date of approval by the AC: ^{1/}	24 June 1992	
Expected duration:	10 months	
Proposed executing agency:	Government (State Committee for Sciences)	
	in association with UNDP/OPS	
Government implementing agency:	General Department of Land Management	
Proposed UNDP contribution:	\$699 700	Source of funds: IPF
Third-party cost sharing:	\$97 500	Source of funds: Govt. of Western Australia
Total UNDP budget:	\$797 200	
Parallel Financing:	\$900 100	Source of funds: Govt. of Western Australia

Project background

Up to 1988 land management was centrally controlled by the General Department of Land Management (GDLM). The State was the only legal owner of any land in Vietnam; however definite or indefinite term allocations of both agricultural and forest land were possible to co-operatives and individuals as well as to State enterprises through the issuance of Land Tenure Certificates.

Since 1988 various laws and regulations have been enacted which have taken Vietnam a step further in the direction of individual land management and land tenure rights. Nevertheless, the fundamental principle of Vietnamese land tenure still stipulates that land is of the Vietnamese people's possession, controlled and assigned by the State. Under the current Land Law, land is divided into five categories corresponding to its utilization: (1) farming land; (2) forest land; (3) residential land; (4) specialized (i.e. non-agricultural, non-forestry, non-residential) land; and (5) unemployed land, use of which has not yet been entrusted to anyone by the State.

At present, the Land Law does not always clearly specify the term during which a land

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user may have tenure; and there is no specific provision indicating what happens when the initial allocation term ends, i.e. renewal of the term or automatic termination. However, land users may transfer, grant concessions in respect of, and sell the fruits of their labour and the results of their investment which are in their legal possession on the allocated land.

Credibility and chances of success of Vietnam's economic reform programme are fundamentally linked to the questions of property and effective utilization of land. In the process of Vietnam's economic reforms, started in the late 1980's, aiming at a gradual replacement of the centralized command economy by a market-oriented system, the Government has realized that new policies and instruments are needed to increase the productivity and socio-economic value of land, and to inculcate a stronger sense of land management and ownership. To this end it requested UNDP assistance under the present approval.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) carry out a study into the feasibility and cost of establishing a modern land management system; (b) report and make recommendations as to its implementation; and (c) strengthen the capacity of the General Department of Land Management (GDLM) to implement the feasibility study and to prepare the GDLM to administer and manage an updated land management information system.

At the end of the project (completion of the feasibility study and training) Vietnam will have a clear picture of its present capacity to implement a modern land management system for the whole of Vietnam. The Government will be able to decide whether or not to proceed with the system's implementation, totally or partially, based on precise data as to the time span, cost, human resources, equipment and facilities required.

Inputs

UNDP will provide part of the cost of the international (Australian) team of seven experts for 10 work-months (international project director, project manager, team leader, surveyor/planner, land law specialist, two education/training specialists) under a subcontract. The remainder of the total cost of the team will be provided by the Government of Western Australia under parallel financing.

UNDP will further provide funds for duty travel and Executing Agency staff travel; survey and computer equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	\$
Personnel	13 000
Subcontract	556 300
Equipment	207 900
Miscellaneous	<u>20 000</u>
Total	<u>797 200</u>

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO AN INTERREGIONAL PROJECT

(INT/92/203) - Environment and Development - NGOs: Phase One

Date of approval by the AC: ^{1/}	3 June 1992
Expected duration:	Six months
Proposed executing agency:	OPS
Proposed UNDP contribution:	\$500 000 Source of
Previous UNDP budget:	\$206 400
Total UNDP budget:	\$706 400

Project background

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) has generated an unprecedented sensitisation and mobilisation effort among non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in all regions of the world. In recognition of NGOs' contribution to environment and development and of their vital role in the preparation of the conference and its major outputs, the Preparatory Committee of UNCED adopted criteria for the granting of observer status to NGOs which went beyond the organizations and constituencies traditionally associated with major UN conferences. This was done, in particular, to enable developing country NGOs, which do not have access to UN processes through consultative arrangements, to become involved at the national and international levels in the preparatory process. In support of this decision, governments, UN system agencies and other institutions have, since 1990, contributed to facilitate NGO participation in the process and have funded the organization of substantive conferences, communications networks and other activities as well as the participation of NGOs - in particular from developing countries - in sessions of the Preparatory Committee and UNCED itself.

As part of its overall involvement in the UNCED process, UNDP has contributed significantly to the effort in favour of NGO participation. UNDP's main objectives in doing so have been: (1) to enable developing country NGOs and networks to become involved in the process as a unique opportunity for cross-sectoral dialogue among themselves and with the intergovernmental process; and (2) to support the strengthening of the substantive, managerial and operational capacities of NGOs in developing countries for their further involvement in sustainable action. Under the above-mentioned project, funds have been made available to: (1) support developing country NGO participation in the Earth Summit and the 1992 Global Forum activities from 11 NGO leaders from Africa, the Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean (four additional travel awards were offered by UNDP's Resident Representatives in four countries which participated actively in the National UNCED NGO Project); (2) support the Women's Centre at Rio which operated throughout

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the UNCED meeting; (3) support preparations for the Inter-Sectoral Dialogue organized to identify areas of common interest among the various independent sectors (NGOs, women, trade unions, youth, media, the corporate sector, religious groups, etc.); and (4) support a French-language news sheet published for francophone NGOs during the Earth Summit.

Investment in these projects has (1) assured strong participation by developing country NGOs in the entire official and NGO process for UNCED; (2) strengthened dialogue and networking on environment and development among NGOs; (3) enhanced dialogue between NGOs, governments and the United Nations system; and (4) improved UNDP's assessment of the longer term needs of developing country NGOs in relation to Agenda 21's implementation thereby increasing UNDP's capacity to respond to these needs during the Fifth Programming Cycle.

Planning for the 1992 Global Forum began in mid-1991 with the full support of the Secretary-General of UNCED. Examined monthly by the International Facilitation Committee (IFC) and the Forum of Brazilian NGOs, it successfully raised \$9.7 M from UNDP (from IPF resources) the Government of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, the EEL, the Brazilian Federal Government, two and state governments (Rio and Sao Paulo) and several major Brazilian corporations. Several other contributions which had been anticipated did not materialize. Leaving the form with a \$2 million shortfall in income. With the support of the Secretary General of UNCED and of the Federal Government of Brazil, UNDP launched an initiative in Rio to generate additional resources. This collective effort succeeded on mobilizing six donor governments, three UN system agencies and programmes, two major Brazilian corporations, four foundations, as well as many NGOs and individuals. To stimulate this process, UNDP's senior management representatives in Rio proposed that UNDP make a matching contribution of \$500,000. In total, \$2 million was raised as a result of this effort.

Description of project

The proposed revision will contribute to the final phase of the process of social mobilization for UNCED, which is critical for securing a long-term, multi-sectoral commitment by NGOs in all regions to sustainable development action. The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) enable all participants in the 1992 Global Forum, in particular those from developing countries, to benefit from all the activities planned since 1991 with their participation; (b) enable dialogue and networking within and across key constituencies (e.g. women, youth, consumers, educators, scientists, etc.) on issues of sustainable development; (c) enable interaction between NGOs, UN system agencies and governments throughout the Earth Summit; (d) facilitate the design and adoption of strategies for medium- and long-term concerted action by NGOs and other organizations in areas such as access to, and transfer of, technology; education and communication; consumer protection; women's rights; population, etc. and (e) enable NGOs, particularly from developing countries, to utilize the full potential offered by the Forum for NGO capacity-building, through training and management workshops, communications seminars, demonstration of relevant technologies, etc.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a sub-contract to cover UNCED travel, undertake activities relating to poverty, environment and development based on NGO participation and conduct relating to national meetings.

	<u>Financial data</u>	\$
Subcontract		706 400
Total		<u>706 400</u>

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ENGLISH

**APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
CHINA**

IPF: (1992-96) \$176 600 000

(CPR/91/150) - Enhancement of Forestry

Date of approval by the AC: ^{1/}	1 July 1992	
Expected duration:	Five years	
Proposed executing agency:	Government	
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Forestry (MOF)	
Proposed UNDP contribution:	\$6 514 600	Source of funds: IPF
Government cost sharing:	\$1 580 000	
Total UNDP budget:	\$8 094 600	

Project background

Forest coverage per capita is presently estimated at only 0.1/ hectare/person, about one-sixth the worldwide average. As a basic part of the economy, the forests have been heavily utilized in the past, without adequate reforestation or protection, with a resultant trend towards decline and reduction in both area and productivity. However, the Government has been alert to past trends in forest coverage and usage; and has had a long standing goal to increase forest coverage to approximately 16 percent by the end of this century and to around 20 percent or more as a long-term objective.

A comprehensive policy and planning for forest development in China has been formulated by the Ministry of Forestry through the Eighth Five-Year National Plan and the Ten year Forestry Development Plan with focus on the following five broad development issues: (1) development of an Expanded Forest Cover through afforestation, reforestation and control of desertification; (2) protection of forest resources over the entire forest life-cycle by using a strategy targeted at insect and disease management, control of forest fire, establishment of natural reserves and wildlife protection system, and reduction of forest encroachment; (3) management of the Forest Resource for maximum productivity of the desired multiple outputs and benefits; (4) improved comprehensive utilization of the available forest resources for current and new products and values; and (5) improved science, technology and education for administration and planning of forestry sector activities at all levels.

In the light of Government's National Forestry Program supported by multilateral and bilateral institutions, the Ministry of Forestry identified six elements (or gaps) of organizational priorities for UNDP assistance. The Program Formulation Team, after having consulting with the Government, refined the five elements (principal objectives) into a internally linked program which relates to the five forestry development issues, and is complimented with a sixth element to assist the Ministry of Forestry in the implementation of the integrated forestry program approach.

Description of project

The project seeks to capitalize on the comparative advantage of international technical

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assistance and training. A critical objective of the recommended assistance programme is to utilize the scarce UNDP resources to enhance the development of a sustained institutional and human resource capacity for integrating relevant international science and technology in addressing the long-term forestry development issues and strategies for China. It will assist the Government to sustain the development and utilization of the National Forestry Program, and will work as an ongoing component of strategic program planning and development as well as promote broader coordination and cooperation between other government ministries with interests in rural land use and among international donors. It will enhance the national social and economic contributions of the forestry sector through an integrated sector development within the National Forestry Program; and will address China's priorities for protecting and expanding the forest resource base for multiple social and economic benefits, environmental protection, and rural development.

Project activities will include: (a) establishing a National Forest Resources Monitoring System; (b) improving slash pine and loblolly pine seed orchards; (c) enhancing forestry detection, monitoring and forecasting of forest insect and disease; (d) enhancing the research and development capacity of the Paulownia Research Institute of China; (e) developing high-yield pulping of Chinese fast-growing wood and forest wood residues; and (f) supporting the Forestry Programme.

Inputs

UNDP will provide approximately 99 work-months of foreign experts in forestry management, and forestry utilization; 417 work-months of training in the form of study tours, fellowships and group training; equipment including a mixture of computer system for data process, equipment for seed and pollen, seed orchard management, fast growing tree pulp research, and insect and disease detecting and control; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	\$
Personnel	1 928 300
Subcontract	215 000
Training	2 069 600
Equipment	3 539 700
Miscellaneous	342 000
Total	<u>8 094 600</u>

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UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME



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DP/PROJECTS/7320

ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
CHINA

IPF: (1992-96) \$176 600 000

(CPR/91/230) - Telecommunications Modernization Programme

Date of approval by the AC: ^{1/}	1 July 1992
Expected duration:	Four years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	CICETE and ITU
Proposed UNDP contribution:	\$ 7 500 000
Government cost sharing:	\$ 3 000 000
Total UNDP budget:	\$10 500 000

DEPT.

Project background

China has proposed a dramatic increase in telecommunication services over the next five years, coinciding with the Eighth Five-Year Plan. However, the lack of capability in rational deployment of its human, physical as well as financial resources and the lack of up-to-date knowledge, skills, expertise, and systems to update the network and services to modern standards hampers the development of the telecommunications sector. In spite of the rapid development enjoyed during the past years, China continues to be one of the countries with the lowest per capita telephone densities. The national program of modernization is guided by a set of policies and objectives.

In the short term these are to: (i) provide more services to more people; and (ii) develop a much improved call completion rate; (iii) establish better allocation of capital resources to remove imbalances and generate the best service practicable and a better return on investment; (iv) increase indigenous manufacture at world competitive prices; and (v) promote selected subsectors for increased R&D in light of China's national demand and noting economies of scale. In the medium term China will continue to expand its manufacturing base with a continued joint venture approach; and in the long term it will aim for an information intensive, intelligence intensive economy with hi-tech manufacturing capability for home and for export.

In attempting to provide the essential telecommunications infrastructure needed over the last Five-Year Plan period, the Government encountered a number of difficulties and bottlenecks which have led to the formulation of the program for the current Plan period. Realizing the strategic importance of telecommunications and recognizing that effective planning, through human resource development is the key to success, the Government requested assistance under the present approval.

Description of project

The development objective of the project is to facilitate acceleration of technological and managerial transformation in China's telecommunications sector by enhancing capabilities of formulating medium-term and long-term policies and strategies and of establishing standards, and by introducing a critical mass of vital design, engineering, operational and managerial technology.

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The interlinking theme covering the nine elements (projects) is building capacity to establish standards in various components of a modern telecommunications system, to develop and diffuse regulations, test and verify that the standards are being met, and apply the standards to both domestic and imported equipment. Additionally, in some cases new design capacity will be transmitted to the national manufacturing sector to improve the quality and reliability of locally manufactured equipment. These goals will be achieved in the context of a substantially improved telecommunications systems planning capacity. Management of the government program and UNDP assistance and downstream diffusion of results to users is facilitated since all institutions are administratively under the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) provide a series of strategic targets, mechanisms, policies, management capacities suited to China; (b) strengthen staff quality and research; (c) improve coordination for the sector by acting as secretariat for Coordination Committee; (d) enhance the know-how of engineers at Planning Research Institute in modern network planning suited to China; (e) establish a pilot radio monitoring station to perform as both the central operating station (model for other stations) and a training station; (f) implement a system of spectrum management in accordance with international standards; (g) strengthen the capability to carry out development of optical fiber communication measurement techniques; (h) improve the design of optical test equipment and prepare blueprints for technology transfer to domestic manufacturing units; (i) provide training and consultations to other institutions and users of optical instrumentation; (j) increase the capability of TMC staff in critical Optical Fiber Communications metrology standards to conduct measurement and calibration; (k) define a set of standards, regulations and calibration procedures as basis for type-approval of instruments (domestic or imported) to be used in China; (l) assist regional metrology sub-stations in setting up counterpart calibration apparatus and increasing knowledge base of staff; (m) upgrade the capability of Hong Qiao experimental earth station to perform function of "test-bed" for alternative configurations for national satellite system; (n) determine key technical parameters of digital satellite communications systems and subsystems; (o) strengthen circuit design and test capability for systems & subsystems; (p) characterize microwave radio propagation conditions in China, as related to high capacity digital microwave communications systems; (q) improve design of existing prototype equipment; (r) undertake personnel capability development; (s) upgrade staff skills in packet switching systems, networks and technology; (t) design a packet switched network to effectively serve expected 1995 needs and be expandable for larger future needs; (u) acquire design of packet switching systems and the rights to use, modify and enhance it to meet specific needs of China; (v) increase skills and expertise of staff in ISDN systems and technology; (x) formulate national ISDN technical standards and plan for their implementation; and (y) Verify proposed technical standards and proper interconnections with voice and data.

Inputs

UNDP will provide approximately 75 work-months for international consultants; 510 work-months of training in technical, operational, planning and managerial subjects; equipment for test and demonstration laboratories, test and calibration instruments, computers, and associated software; and miscellaneous costs. External advisors will fall in two groups: those on the central programme advisory level will be telecommunications administrators and those on the component (project) level will be technical specialists.

Financial data

	\$
Personnel	1 238 200
Training	2 901 000
Equipment	2 820 800
Miscellaneous	540 000
Total	<u>7 500 000</u>

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UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME



UNDP
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BP/PROJECTS/7321

ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
INDONESIA

IPF: (1991-94) \$62 659 700

(INS/90/010) - Strengthening Policy, Regulatory & Institutional
Framework for Foreign Direct Investment

Date of approval by the AC: ^{1/}	1 July 1992
Expected duration:	27 months
Proposed executing agency:	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
Government implementing agency:	Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	\$1 274 900
Total UNDP budget:	\$1 274 900
	Source of fund: IPF

Project background

Declining oil prices in the 1980s drastically reduced Indonesia's tax revenues and export earnings. With the deterioration of the current account balance, the Government was forced to borrow heavily from abroad to fill the gap (net capital inflows rose from \$876 million in 1979 to \$6.04 billion in 1984). This limited the Government's capacity to finance planned levels of public investment as well as inhibited efforts to move away from an inward-looking development strategy. Consequently, the private sector was called upon to fulfill an increasing role in the development of the economy. Thus, in the past few years, the Government has embarked upon a dramatic but phased programme of reforms to open-up the economy, improve the incentives framework and accelerate economic growth.

The current development plan, Repelita V, emphasizes the need to develop "a healthy and dynamic investment climate," so as to encourage the private sector, including Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), to play a more significant role in the economy. Repelita V projections indicate that 55 percent of total investments during the period 1989-1994 should come from the private sector and that 25 percent of this is expected to come from FDI. For this to be realized, it is necessary that the Government's policy towards FDI be reoriented from control to encouragement. Accordingly, the Government has instituted a series of fundamental policy changes to deregulate the micro economy and industrial organization, and to encourage the participation of FDI. In addition to the flow of foreign capital, it is expected that FDI will enhance transfer of technological and management skills, create employment opportunities and provide training to the country's labour force.

Although FDI approvals increased from \$800 million (1986) to \$8.78 billion (1990), the rate of implemented investments has remained low at 29 percent because of problems relating

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to issuance of licenses, permits and lengthy procedures/requirements. Various restrictions also persist with regard to ownership requirement and sectors where FDI is allowed to enter. There are serious deficiencies and incompatibility in the quality and reliability of FDI data produced by the Investment Coordination Board (BKPM), the Central Bureau of Statistics and The Central Bank (Bank Indonesia). There is also lack of policy and action plan for developing backward linkages between FDI and the rest of the economy. Furthermore, in transforming the country's investment promotion institutional framework (principally the BKPM and the Regional Investment Coordination Boards-BKPMs) from regulatory to promotion-oriented organizations, it is necessary that they be given the proper mandates and that their staff are trained.

The above-mentioned problem areas were identified as critical to the country's investment promotion efforts during the project's preparatory assistance phase. To address these problems, the Government requested UNDP assistance under the present approval. The proposed project has also benefitted from earlier activities carried out under the IFC/FIAS-executed regional project RAS/86/080 and RAS/88/030 (Advisory Services on FDI) with regard to the development of a comprehensive investment promotion strategy for Indonesia.

Description of project

The main objective of this project is to enhance the net benefits that the country will gain from private investment by increasing FDI flows. The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) improve the investment policy framework, particularly relating to ownership and sectoral restrictions on FDI; (b) develop a reliable FDI data base and information system; (c) eliminate bottlenecks in the approval and licensing processes; (d) develop policies and programmes to promote backward linkages; and (e) organize a comprehensive training programme (consisting of seven modules) in Indonesia and abroad for a core group of senior executives and trainers from BKPM and BKPMs in all aspects of investment promotion. This training programme will be implemented only when the new organizational structure of the BKPM, which was introduced in July 1991 through Presidential Decree No.25/1991, is fully in place.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 48.7 work-months of consultancy services in policy framework (FDI ownership and sectoral restrictions), approval and licensing system, establishment of FDI data base, development of backward linkages, and various aspects of investment promotion; 19 work-months of national consultancies in specific fields; implementation of comprehensive training programme in investment promotion (to be implemented under subcontract arrangement) as well as the organization of specific training events on FDI data base systems/management, and the development of backward linkage policies and programmes; equipment including personal computers and a copying machine; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	\$
Personnel	792 100
Subcontract	347 600
Training	102 200
Equipment	14 000
Miscellaneous	19 000
Total	1 274 900
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